**Functional Testing**

1. **What Is Silk Test And Why Should You Use It?**

Answer. Here are some facts about the Silk tool.

1. It benefits when we are testing Window based, Java, the web, and the traditional client/server applications.
2. Silk Test help in preparing the test plan and managing them to provide the direct accessing of the database and validation of the field.
3. It's a tool developed for performing the regression and functionality testing of the application.
4. **What Is the Difference Between Functional Requirement And Non-Functional Requirement?**

Answer. The functional requirement specifies how a product should run whereas a non-functional requirement represents how it should be.

1. Functional Requirements.
2. Authentication
3. Business rules
4. Historical Data
5. Legal and Regulatory Requirements
6. External Interfaces
7. Non-Functional Requirements.
8. Performance
9. Reliability
10. Security
11. Recovery
12. Data Integrity
13. Usability
14. **What Is Smoke Testing And What Is Sanity?**

Answer. Smoke testing confirms the basic functionality works for a product. It requires you to identify the most basic test cases for execution.

Sanity testing, on the other hand, ensures that the product runs without any logical errors. For example, if we are testing a calculator app; we may multiply a number by 3 and check whether the sum of the digits of the answer is divisible by 3.

1. **What Is Exploratory Testing?**

Answer. Exploratory testing is a process which lets a tester to concentrate more on execution and less on planning.

It requires formulating a test charter, a short declaration of the scope, set of objectives and possible approaches to be used.

The test design and test execution activities may run in parallel without formally documenting the test conditions, test cases or test scripts.

Testers can use boundary value analysis to concentrate the testing effort on error-prone areas by accurately pinpointing the boundaries.

Notes should be recorded for the Exploratory Testing sessions as it would help to create a final report of its execution.

1. **What Are The Roles Of Glass-Box And Black-Box Testing Tools?**

Answer.

Black-Box Testing.

It doesn't require the knowledge of internal design or code. So the tests are based on requirements and functionality. Black box testing focuses on finding the following errors.

Interface errors

Performance errors

Initialization errors

Incorrect or missing functionality

Errors in accessing external database

Glass-Box Testing Or White-Box Testing.

It requires familiarity with the internal design and application code. So the tests concentrate on path coverage, branch coverage, and statement coverage. It is expected to cover the following.

All possible code flows of a module.

Execute all loops.

Exercise all logical decisions.

Verify internal data structure to ensure their validity.

1. **Is It Possible To Achieve 100% Coverage Of Testing? How Would You Ensure It?**

Answer. No, it's not possible to perform 100% testing of any product. But you can follow the below steps to come closer.

Set a hard limit on the following factors.

Percentage of test cases to be passed.

The no. of bug found.

Set a red flag if,

Test budget depleted.

Deadlines breached.

Set a green flag if,

The entire functionality gets covered in test cases.

All critical & high bugs must have a status of CLOSED.

1. **What are negative and positive testing?**

**Ans.** Negative test is when you put in an invalid input and expect get errors..

A positive test is when you put in a valid input and expect some action to be completed in accordance with the specification.

1. **What are the difference between white box, black box and grey box testing?**

**Ans. Black Box:-** It’s done by the tester and in whichtester doesn’t need to be knowledge about the internal architecture of the application he only test the functionality of application with actual and expected .

**White Box:-** It’s done by the developer during the development .

**Grey box:-** the combination of white box and black box testing is called grey box testing.

1. **What are Integration testing and regression testing?**

**Ans.**

**Integration testing: -** In the Integration testing we test the application or software for it’s integrity (Unity). Below are the method of integration testing .

1. Top-Down Integration Approach
2. Bottom down Integration Approach
3. Hybrid Integration Approach
4. Bing-Bang Integration Approach
5. Critical Path First

**Regression Testing**: - It is re-execution of our testing after the bug is fixed to ensure that the build is free from Bug.